THETRUEWITNESS

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1891.

THE Quebec Mercury says:

"A prominent politician is authority for the statement that Mr. Curran, M.P. for Montreal, will shortly become a member of the Privy Council."

We may add: If merit had most to do with Cabinet appointments, Mr. Curran would have been a member of the Privy Council long ago.

RECIPROCITY is the question which still disturbs certain politicians without apparently bringing them any nearer a solution. Perhaps a suggestion given in a friendly way to both parties might help them. Let them induce the United States to lower their tariff to the same figure as the Canadian tariff. They will then stand on equal terms and will have | manner of sale intended. The mining a common ground for observing the interests of this province are very large, effect of reciprocity—in taritls.

It looks as though the prophecy that the Emperor William will have to renew the part of Louis of France, when he recalled Richelieu, and call Bismarck back, may be fulfilled in the near future. It is evident that all is not calm at Berlin in Imperial circles. Von Waldersee, the new chief of the staff, has gone, and now we are told that Von Caprivi, the Chan- phate mining. The depression in this cellor, who occupies Bismarck's place, is to be dismissed from the premiership. Evidently, William the Fidget, has a troubled pillow. Bismarck can perhaps best smooth it.

THE defeat of Signor Crispi, the Italian Premier, is an event of no small import- the withdrawal of Government lands ance. If the King declines to accept his resignation his prestige will be so mpaired as to render his office of far less private hands. A fair, comprehensive moment than it has of late been. Whether his successor will be less hostile to the Holy See has to be learned, but it interests as well as to the revenue of the such a one is appointed, it will indicate province. That such may be intended a marked change of policy on the part | we are bound to believe, but it will be of the Italian Government. Such a change will come none to soon for the administration of the most valuable of good of Italy. The abominable treatment of the Pope has been of a character | province. that could not last for ever, and now, doubtless, the reaction is setting in. Perhaps the dawn of a new day is at

ships, nickel steel is to be adopted for making barrels for military rifles and sporting guns. Experiments made in England have demonstrated the vast superiority of the nickel steel over any metal now in use. The new gun barrel did not burst, in the ordinary sense, under the severest tests, it merely opened and laid out flat. It is expected that the army authorities will adopt the new barrel for military use, because of its lightness and cleanliness, with the advantages already described. The question of cost, however, has to be considered. But Canada can supply all the nickel for all the gun barrels the armies of the world may want to use.

SEVERAL newspapers in this country are at present indulging in that hazard ous feat of parading their alleged circulation. The Toronto papers are at its hammer and tongs, and the Mail is calling the Empire names because the latter declines to accept its challenge, and so reveal what no doubt the Mail would much like to know namely, its rival's circulation. Then the Star, of Montreal, pretends to have been asked by "iarge ndvertisers" in the United States, something about newspaper circulation in Canada. This is, it is hardly necessary to say, not the usual course pursued by "large advertisers" but that is of no immediate consequence. The Star thereupon publishes a table purporting to give the circulation of certain papers, as a matter of course heading the list by several thousands. All this is very paltry. The public care nothing about the matter and business men who advertise care nothing either. The latter know the value of an advertisement in certain places and circulation has nothing to do with it. The London Times has not a quarter of the circulation of some of its cheaper contemporaries but an advertisement in its columns is worth ten times as much. There are weekly papers of limited circulation in which the advertisement columns are bespoken and paid for months ahead, as a space may occur at an enormous rate. So in this country. Advertisers know exactly the utility of the | before the farmers will feel the full | with satisfaction in every rural locality. | STREET.

and circulation is not the primary con- intercourse, but when these effects will established in all the provinces during sideration. Any advertiser knows, for example that a religious or family paper farmers against a system which must, if exaggerate, but we have little hesitation is a far better medium of advertising persisted in, prove their ruin. As re- in saying that in our opinion good dairy than any passing daily and hence it is gards other countries, the imitation of schools are almost more necessary than the columns of such papers are always the McKinley tariff, by Spain, and the Collegate Institutes and kindred estabin demand.

Quebec Mining Lands.

Following the example set by the Povernment of Ontario with regard to mining lands, the Quebec Commissioner of Crown Lands has issued orders to withdraw all mineral lands from sale. There has been quite a boom in this class of property of late, and, as it was feared that many persons were seeking investments with a view to getting possession, not to develop mines, but to hold on for a rise in values, the Government, as was announced in the Legislature, has determined on a change of policy. Beyond doubt the province possesses assets of great extent and enormous value in its mineral lands. If it is the policy of the Government to administer them so as to help the revenue without checking private enterprise, no objection will be made to the proposed change. In this respect there will be opportunity of contrasting Quebec methods with those adopted in Ontario. It is the intention there, we believe, to put the lands up for sale by public auction from time to time, under conditions which will afford the Government a permanent annual revenue. This also appears to be Mr. Mercier's idea, except as regards public competition, which he may contemplate, but has not yet stated as the growing in importance, and those who control them are naturally anxious concerning the change of policy. Some of these properties have been developed under many and great difficulties, and it is to be feared that the proposition to levy a special tax on them may depress some trades which have not yet arrived at a paying basis. This is said to be particularly the case with reference to phosline has continued for some time past owing principally to the action of large dealers who practically control the European market. But this is necessarily only a temporary state of affairs. Other branches of mining have been doing remarkably well, and, it is thought, from sale will have the effect of increasing the value of mining property now in mining policy, honestly carried out. would result in great good to the general worth while to keep a jealous eye on the the natural resources remaining to the

International Trade.

In the French idea of a maximum and foreign nations will proceed in their dealings with the United States. It is practically, a retrocession of the most cavored nation clause in existing commercial treaties. Already it has begun other nations towards the United States. Thus we read that, in consequence of the Holland and Belgium have notified their American agents that they will not buy any more second grade bakers' flour in the United States. This means the stopping of a considerable trade with those countries and the throwing out of employment of a large number of men. It is a plain intimation that, apart from whatever action the governments for themselves that if they cannot sell, they will not buy from the United States. Mexico is, however, the first nation to retaliate flatly. By putting an import duty of \$500 per car on American cattle, a large and mutually profitable trade between the two republics has been brought to a sudden close. Mexico has also imposed a duty of thirty cents a bushel on American grain with the avowed intention of retaliating on the United States. Canada, being the next country most adversely effected by the new tariff, has the next parliament we may be sure whatever evils should arise from the disturbance at d damming-up, as it were, of It is not, we are glad to see, of the nature of retaliation. It is a prompt and wise effort to open up new avenues of com- they would have no cruel Indian wars merce. They are content to let their neighbors to the south fry in their own fat. But, with the markets of the world closing against the natural products of the United States, and the people restricted to a limited market at home, it authorities are, on the recommendation cannot be long before the tariff must be of the Minister of Agriculture, about to

journals in which they place their notices effects of foreign retaliation and non- We are told that the schools will be be felt there is sure to be a revolt of the the current year. We do not wish to proposed increase of duties by Austria lishments. It is true that perhaps the and Germany, France and Italy, would cost ought to be defrayed by the Provinseem to indicate a further general ad- cial Governments, but for some reason or vance of the protection idea all over the another their efforts do not seem to have world. The tendency is towards isola- been rightly directed. We are told the tion, towards making each nation selfsufficing and will probably go on till the chiefly it will be the object to encourage whole system has been given a full by the example and influence of com-

Exit Dalton McCarthy, M. P.

If straws tell how the wind blows, there is no necessity for indications of the course of the hurricane. This is what Mr. Dalton McCarthy, M. P., must be realizing at the present breezy juncture of his career. Not so long ago Mr. McCarthy was considered one of the most promising of our public men. He was pointed to as the probable successor of Sir John Macdonald in the leadership of his party, whilst his place as one of the leading legal lights of Ontario was unquestioned. No man in Canada ever lost caste more rapidly than the member for Simcoe. His professional as well as his political status has suffered-His argument on the Jesuit bill disallowance lowered him in the estimation of educated lawyers, and his wretched failure in the political field as the founder of a new party may be surmised when we consider that he did not regard the presidency of the Equal Rights association worthy of acceptance. Untit last week Mr. McCarthy was president of the Canadian branch of the Imperial Federation league, and on Friday the annual meeting of that body was held. The president announced that for obvious reasons he had decided to resign the presidency of the league, and with that object in view, had written to Sir Leonard Tilley asking him if he would accept the position. The reasons of such a course are obvious indeed. Mr. McCarthy may be a failure in most things but he is not a fool by any means, and he knew right well that any movement in Canada of which he is president is doomed. The Imperial Federation League very obviously could not make much progress with Mr. Dalton McCarthy as its president. There was a time in Canada when the McCarthys and Charltons were heroes in many people's minds. Now all that is changed and there is no permanent occupation for fanaties in our country. True, for a time, a section of the public may be crazed by appeals to prejudice, but common sense speedily prevails, and in no instance has this been more clearly demonstrated than in that of Mr. Dalton McCarthy, M.P.

A Catholic Mission.

Incidentally a correspondent of the Chicago Herald, writing from Pine Ridge Agency, the scene of the recent Indian troubles, ghost dances and slaughter of race distinctions. We must also conminimum arrangement of the tariff, may Indians, bears testimony to the goodness be seen the probable line on which and prosperity of the Catholic mission didate and feel confident that in his new near that place. He relates how at that mission there seems to be great prosperity, and draws a comparison between Chief Magistrates Montreal has ever Catholic and Government financing by no means flattering to the latter. He to take effect, not alone in the attitude tells us that the mission buildings are all of France, but also in the relations of of brick, finished in hard wood and the best of plaster. Here assembled in times of peace about one hundred and lifty McKinley tariff, the flour merchants of | pupils. These children are better dressed and finer mannered than the non-at-or canada is at an end. Acting on the advice tondose. The mission consists of two of his ministers, His Excellency the Governor tenders. The mission consists of two priests, four brothers and ten sisters. Father Perrig, who extended the hospitalities of the mission to the reporter in the absence of Father Jutz, related his experience among the Indians. He told how quick they were to learn out of books, but slow to learn good habits. of Holland and Belgium may take, the These Indians who were sent to eastern merchants of those countries have settled schools returned to the reservation worse than they were before they started. They added the vices of the whitemen to their own, and nothing could be done with them. It was the Father's opinion that the Indians should be educated among their own people and given some regular employment to follow. The reporter seems to have been surprised at the success and flourishing condition of the mission, and also at the evident immunity it enjoyed from Indian attack although far away from any settlement But there is nothing surprising in all not yet taken any decided stand, but in this. The Indians know from experience that the priests and nuns are their best. something will be done to counteract often their only friends, and they are not ungrateful for the kindness and devotion of the missionaries. Throughout all the current of trade. But, as in Holland | the recent troubles the missions were unand Belgium, our merchants are taking disturbed, and it is safe to say that were independent action on their own account. the United States Government to manage the Indians through the Catholic imissions, instead of by rascally agents,

Dairy Schools.

and massacres.

The statement that the Dominion changed. Some time may have to clapse establish dairy schools will be received

mercial success winter dairying. They will also be open to everybody, but are chiefly intended to afford instruction for chees makers and individual farmers. It is hoped that a direct result will be the improvement of the quality of cheese by the adoption of uniform methods, but it may be said that most is looked for from the development of the butter making industry. There is no doubt that instruction in this matter is imperatively needed. Our farmers have not only been negligent in connection with the matter but absolutely suicidal. They have failed to observe the primary requisites in too many cases with the result that their butter has been looked upon with distrust in foreign markets. The evidence taken in foreign markets. mercial success winter dairying. They in foreign markets. The evidence taken before the Ontario Agricultural Commission and other inquests has abundantly proved this; and more than all the recommendations made have been disregarded. Our farmers must awake to the fact that inferior manufacture in dairy produce, as in other matters, will bring but little return. They must improve and for first rate butter and cheese, which is as readily made as inferior, there is an inexhaustible field now supplied by the United States. We trust the new schools will be duly taken advantage of by our agriculturists and the determination of the Government in this respect deserves the praise of the entire community. We think that it would not community. We think that it would not be amiss if the system which prevails in the Scandinavian kingdoms, where it may be noted, the finest butter is made. was adopted in Canada. There an examination has to be passed and a certificate given before anyone is qualified as

The Montreal Elections.

a dairy maid. The custom is one worth

The citizens of Montreal have paid a high compliment to the Hon. James McShane by electing him Mayor of the mormous majority of 5,000 votes—a majority unprecedented in the annals by the city, the next nearest to it being that of more than 4,000. But there is a further compliment in connection with the vote, and that is to the Irish people. Our French fellow-countrymen telt that it was the time of an Irish Catholic and nobly voted against Mr. Grenier. We thank them in the name of the Irish people for their liberal action. With such an example of good will and fair play before us it would be foolish to talk of gratulate the more than successful canfield of action he will prove one of the best, as well as one of the most popular

A DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT,

possessed.

Governmental Explanations Therefor-A Revision of Trade Legislation Possible.

OTTAWA, February 2.—The sixth Parliament of his ministers, His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to dissolve the House of Commons and teste his withs for a new Parliament. Nomeomations will lake place on Trutrsday, February 25, poining on Trutrsday, March 5. The writs are to be dated February 4, and made returnable on April 25.

In view of the foregoing important statement, the question will naturally be asked what are the reasons which have induced the Government to appeal to the country at the present time? It is understood that the Pointsian Government have through Her Malesty's nion Government have through Her Majesty' Government made certain proposals to the United Scales for negotiations looking to ai extension of our cammerce with that country. The proposals have been submitted to the President for consideration, and the Canadian President for consideration, and the Canadian Government is of the opinion that If the negotiations are to result in a treaty, which must be ratafied by the Parliament of Canada, it is expedient that the Government should be able to deal with a parliament fresh from the people rather than with a morthund Rouse.

To is understood that Canada will send a delegation so Washington after March 4th, the dation which the life of the present Congress expers, for the purpose of discussing informally the question of the excension and developing in our rate to twee the United States and Canada, and the settlement of all questions of difference of which the Wo countries.

Tails delegation will visit the United States capital, it is said, as the result of a friendly suggestion from Washington.

Appointments

The Quebec Official Gazette to-day announces the appointment of Dr. Brochu, professor of hygiene in Laval University, as medical in-spector of latories in this district, Dr. Georg. Watters, of St. Augustin, Portment, being named to a similar position for the Three-Rivers district.

The Late Father Labelle

QUERIX, January 31.—There is some misunderstanding with regard to the disposal which he late Mgr. Labello made of his worldly possessions and the time at which he did so by his last will, it is now stated on good authority here that, about a fortnight before his death, he nequanized the Hon. George Duhamel by word of month with his intentions on the subject, but, the only will which he regularly made was the one which he exceuted here on the 21st o. December, 1880, on the uve of his departure for Europe, hence the Hon. C. A. E. Gagnon in that gentleman's professional quality a a necary. By that will, Mgr. Labelle left all his property to religious and charitable works. derstanding with regard to the disposal which

Songs .- Our cheap edition just in of " Anni Rooney's Sister," the time companion to "Annie Rooney," and once as new; also, "Out's a Lock on de Chicken Coop Door," he is darkey song, and the lovely full "That Laffaby." All be of He mail.

A PORTUGUESE EMEUTE.

PETTY INSURRECTION SUP-PRESSED.

Three Regiments Revolt-The Loyal Troops Make Short Work of the Rebellious Soldiers.

OPORTO, January 31 .- A tremendous sensadon has been caused here by what may turn out to be a revolution against the authority of the Government. Three regiments of infantschools will have a variety of aims, but ry, comprising a portion of the garrison, openv revolted. The remainder of the garrison, neluding the municipal guard, remained loyal to the Government. The population of Oporto held aloof from the movement. It is alleged

THE PRINCIPAL STREETS.

Veiga. By three o'clock in the afternoon the revolt had been entirely suppressed, but the department has been declared in a state of

slege.
Three soldiers and four civilians, including a woman, were killed during the fighting, and 36 soldiers and Ideivilians were wounded. Many wounded soldiers have died. Hundreds have been arrested. It is estimated that twenty-four libers and soldiers from filles and makely four been arrested. It is estimated that twenty-four thousand shots from rilies and machine guns were alred during the fighting. The police have arrested an actor named Verdial, who read the insurgent proclamation of the Portugese re-public from a balcony of the townhall. The Abbe St. Nicholas, a patish priest of this city, was arrested to-day on a charge of being con-cerned in the insurrection, as he was leaving his church after Mass.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN MANITOBA. The Law Upheld-Opinions of the Judges -A Possible Appeal.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 2.-Judgment was given this morning on the appeal against Judge Killiam's decision uphobling the new Manitoba School act. In the first place the matter was brought before the courts by way of an application of Dr. Hingston, who rolled up a majority of J. M. Barrett to quash two by-laws passed by the city of Winnipeg for the purpose of raising funds for school purposes. The principal ground stated in the original summons and that on which it was sought to quash both these bylaw the amounts to belevied upon Protestant and Roman Catholic schools are united and one and Roman Catholic schools are united and one rate levied upon Protestants and Roman Catholics alike for the whole sum." Justice Killiam held the new public school act was not airra cires and that it was quite complent for the Legislature to abouth the system of separate schools, which it had established. This morning Justice Killiam's judgment was sustained by the full cour; Chief Justice Taylor and Judge Bahragreeing with Justice Killiam and Judge Bahragreeing with Justice Taylor and Judge Bahragreeing with Justice Killiam's Judge Bahragreeing with Justice Killiam's Judge Bahragreeing with Justice Killiam's Judge Bahragreeing with Justice Judge Bahragreeing with Judge Bahragreeing wi Patin schools. There is no provision in the Public Schools met by which any man in the province, Roman Catholic or Protestant, can be compelled to support denominational schools. Roman Catholics may carry on schools, since the passing of the act, just as they did at the time of the union; they can coiled from the parents sending children to their schools, or maintain the schools in any way, they alone, the mathic schools are the value. they please. The public schools are, the validary of which is impeached, is an act dealing with the general concaronal system of this province. It does not deal with

DENOMINATIONAL, SEPARATE

province. It does not deal with

DENOMINATIONAL, SEPARATE

or dissentient schools. Its object is to provide
for the general education of the people, to provale public, non-secarian schools, open to all
people of the province who choose to take advaniage of them for the education for their
editidren. The rights or priviteres Roman
Ca holies enjoyed at the time of the union as
to denominational schools are not dealt with
or in any way prejudically affected by the act.
It must be neid, his Londship stated as his
opinion, that the appeal falls and that it should
be dismissed with cost,
district Dubuc followed, holding that the
Public Schools act of list session, by which the
demonstrational schools heretofore existing
are legi-lated out of existence, prejudically
affects the privileges which Homan Catholics
incity practice at the time of the union, with
re-pact to denominational schools; that, in
consequence, the Public Schools act is altra
review of the Provincial legislature and that the
two by laws in question, passed in compliance
with the provisions of the act, are illegal and
should be squashed. The order of Justice
Kitiam should be reversed and the summons
mule absolute, witherests,
Justice Bain held that Justice Kitiam was
signal in disalissing the application to quash
the by laws and agreed with the Chief Justice
land, he appeal should be dismissed with costs,
by a curious coincidence the Roman Ca holie
cloctors met to-day and reselected the old school
ittisces.

The Dapartment of Justice received informaan from Manitoba teaday that the Daret or

rusters.
The Department of Justice received informa-The Dopartment of Justice received information from Manitoba to-day that the Court of Queen's Beach had dismissed the appeal in the case before it re-pecaling the constitutionality of the recent Public Schools act in the province. Judge Public delivered a very cluborate opinion mainst the constitutionality of the act, but he chief Justice and Justice Ram supported the opinion which had been delivered by Justice Killam recently, uploading the constitutionality of the act. The only question involved is asto the meaning of the word "practice" in the Manitobia act, which sinute is, in effect, the charter of the rights of the province. It is inder tood that an appeal wil be taken to the supreme Court, and it is just possible that the case will be argued at the next stating of the court, which opens the last Tuesday of this much.

The Plan of Campaign.

LONDON, January 31,-Mr. Shaw-Lefevre noved in the House of Commons to-day that ne flovernment use its inducace in favor o. he settlement by arbitration of the remaining haputes between tenants and landlords in Ireand arising from the plan of campaign. He icad arising from the plan of campaign. He-sad there were now only twenty estates upon which the differences existed. Three thousand chants have been evicted from these estate and now lived in har supported by confirth tons from frishmen in all parts or the world in one nope that the time was coming when they would be reinsured in their homes. Farmers had become derelies and in many cases and in hecome a wasic covered with nettles. No new count's he said, would ever be found for these farms.

new conairs, he said, would ever be found for these targets.

I. W. Russell said that he would not opprise the principles of arbitration, that he must resist arbitration as a rors of the hard likely to effect a complete cure of the part of campaign. The folly of the pair of campaign was the greatest the Paric littles had ever com-

mitted, and he could understand the to get rid of the costly business thron tervention of the Government. The campaign was not brought into ope beneuit the tenants. Its basis and a social revolution and the destruction lordism. It was invented and need as all machine. It was easy to talk about tion, but quite another affair to gearried out. In the case of the Government of the terms decided upon by the terms decided upon by the terms decided upon by the friend. What was the land court but arbitration? What was the use of the Government of the terms decided upon by the terms decided upon by the terms decided upon by the friend. What was the land court but arbitration? What was the large of the Government of the motion upon arbitration? After cussion the motion was rejected by a to 17.

CIVIC ELECTIONS

Montreal-Mr. Meshane's Majority-The Result of the Want Elections,

The civic elections in Montreal cameogo Monday last. The contest for the mayorky Monday man. The common McShane and Mr. Grenier. The result was overwhelming in Meshane's majorities stood as follows: Par ward, 17, St. Ann's ward, 1822 St. Antologar, St. James, 573, St. Gubriel, 428, St. Lawrence, St. James, 573, St. Gubriel, 428, St. Lawrence, St. Louis 219, St. Mary's, 82, Hocklaga, 26, St. Jean Baptiste, 648, Total, 5,624, In the Centre and West wards Mr. Grenier had

St Jean Baptiste, 68, Total, 5,021. In the Canter and West wards Mr. Grenter had a majority respectively of 2 and 37.

The following addermen were elected—Rag ward, Perrantt, maj 31; Centre ward, Rainville, maj 37; West ward, Stevenson, 181 81; 81, Am's, Conroy, maj 175; 81, Louis, Dubne, maj 55 over Latimer and 183 over Folsy; 81, Lawrence, Griffin, maj 336 over Baxter and 731 over prapeau; 81, Jean Baptiste, Gormain, maj 232; 81, Gabriel, Thompson, maj 161.

Death of a Veteran of 1837.

One of the veterans of the rebellion of 1837-38 passed away on Sunday in the person of Ma F. X. Prieur, residing at 222 St. Hubert street. F. X. Prieur, residing at 222 St. Hubert street. The deceased, who was 76 years of age, was how at St. Polycarpe, at which place he in due time went into business as a general merchant. On account of the part he took in the rebellion of 1877-38 he was transported to Australia, and for a time after his return he was engaged in trade, in 1830 he received the appointment of prefector St. Vincent de Paul reformatory, and when that institution was converted into a penteatury in 1870 he was appointed one of the directors of peniteaturies, a position which he held until 1876, when he was supermunuted. He had a family of lifteen children, nine of whom survive him.

Archbishops Academy.

The monthly proclamation of the roll of honor for the month of January took place in the Academy hall on Monday afternoon. The following programme was well rendered: "Our Friends," chorus, the Academy choir; 'Mar-Mere," A. Audet: "Soldier's Revenge," P. Quinn; violin solo, John Clement; "Monceilm," P. Robert; "The Generous Man," Owen J. P. Robert; "The Generous Man," Owen J. Tausey; "The Old Home bown on the Farm, solo, Patrick McKenna; essay, "La Mere t. L'enfant.," A. Giroux; "The Benefactor," P. McKenna; violin solo, James Hanly.

The following boys having given entire satisfaction are inscribed in the golden frame: First Class-Edward Cleary, Albert Fautenx, Alfred Benners, James Hanly, Alfred Naud. Joseph Preceas, Philippe Robert Edward Sollivan, Alfred Turcot, James Walsh.
Special Class-Alphonse Dansereau, Albert Marion, David Robillard, Alphonse Adam, David Deschamps, Hercule Longtin.
Second Class-Gustave Guertin, Wilfrd Chachonneau, John Morlarty Emment Quinn. Third Class-Paurick Keneham, Walter Malen, H. Daraphinals, Francis Labreche, John Evers, William Gunt, Albert Andet, James Drury.
Fourth Class-A Sanyageau. Patrick Me-Friends," chorus, the Academy choir; "Ma

Drury.

Fourth Chass—A Sauvageau. Patrick McFourth Chass—A Sauvageau. Patrick McForry, Leon Lagace W. O. Shaughnessy,
Clarke, Joseph Leroux, Alexandre Düresne,
Willie McNaily.

Firth Class—Herbert Sherldan, Romeo
Soubere, Jacob Lado sicer, Cammule Galarness,
Freddie Mecfairk, Freddie simmons, George
Audet, Feilx Bissonnette, Jüseph Boulet, Harry
Frizgerald, Jahn Loye, Feddy Quana, John McMahon, Edward Markum, P. O. Flacherty, Ed.
Wilson, Joseph Bone.

Sir John McDonald Speaks.

OTTAWA, February I.—Sir John McDonaid, in an interview yesterday in reference to certain statements in the Globe regarding trade negotiaions between Canada and the United States, said :- " I have never stated that negotiations for partial reciprocity were opened. That was for partial reciprocity were opened. That was stated by the Othawa correspondent of the Globe, who generally manages to get thing that are not so. As was reported, there was some friendly talk but which did not amount to actual negotiations, and which the towers ment were very glad to have and submitted to the Imperial Government. I have stated, and I wish to resterate that Mr. McKinley's friends made every effort to prevent any concessions in avor of Canada which the measure was going through Congress.

"I have it from the months of those who were in con munication with Mr. McKinley of the matter. It is a simpliar colonidate that connection with Mr. McKinley of the montestion with Mr. McKinley of the measure.

the matter. It is a singular coincidence is connection with Mr. McKinley's denial that his bill was a relabilitory one that Canada is mostly but. What other country does the thereased duty on hay but but Canada? What other country does the additional duties of eggsaffect only Canada? It is the same with other items of the mriff—such as barrey and poultry."

A Fatal Accident.

QUEBEC, Feb. L-Shortly after noon, as the a. Patrick's congregation was return og from Divine service, three ladies of the congregation who were walking home toge her were struck down by a permet avalanche, loosened by the chaw, from the roof of a three-story house on St. John street, occupied by Mr. Reland's dry goods store, and the Messrs. Taylor's boarding-touse. One of the halies, Miss Mary Ana O'Leary, daughter of the fact Maurice O'Leary, eny assessor, and saster of the Rey. Father louise. One of the ladies, Miss Mary Ana O'Leary, daughter of the late Maurice O'Leary, city assessor, and sister of the Rev. Father O'Leary, of Quebec Seminary, and Mr. James M. O'Leary, of the General Post-office Department, O'Liwa, was instantly killed by the heavy mass of falling lee, some of the piecesof which were of great size and weight. Here skull was crushed in. The other Indies were also injured, but escaped with their lives. One of them, Mrs. Power, organist of St. Pairick's charch, received a scalp wound. Mrs. Garry, the other lady of the three, was not hurt seriously, but she was completely prostrated by the terrible shock and by the appathing sight of her leich, MissO'Leary, being instantly killed by her side. A crowd quickly coffected, and sympathizing hands removed the unfor analysicin and her suffering companions to their respective homes. One of the saddest incidents of the affair is reported to have been the breaking of the ter, told news of her deam to her widowed mother, aged 31, who was waiting or ner at home to recurn from churces.

Terrible Catastropho.

A terrible mine explosion occured at the nammoth works of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, Mammoth, Pennsylvania last week. The mones are half way between Tatiobe and Monat Plansant. The only man who escaped from the mine was Mine Boss Earon. The total number of the dead is over 13) as far as estimated.

Matrimonial.

Mr. Wilfred Martin, of Pembroke, was mar. ied last week to Miss Geraldine Lonergan of Buckinghum. The ceremony was performed by Bucklighum. The geremony was performed by the Rev. James Lonergan, of St. Bridges enurch, Montreal, cousin of the bride, assisted by Very Rev. Canon Michel, P.P. of Bucking amm. None but the immediate relatives of the nappy couple were invited to the wedding and oridesmand and groomsman were dispused with. The company was very manerous. Mr. P. C. Bowdail, of Almonie, was married has week to Miss Boyle, of Teronto, daughter of Mr. Patrick Boyle, editor and proprietor of the Irlsh Canadian.

Abbe Laffamme, president of the Royal So-clety, in an article on the census in Ganada, strongly recommends a special return showing the progress of electrical enterprise in the Dominton. He further presses on the artestion of electrical engineers the immense field that exists in the Province of Quebec for power suit-able for small workshops such as electricity an supply. an supply.

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